

**NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MEMPHIS
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD**

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EPA Region IV

Mr. Jim Morrison
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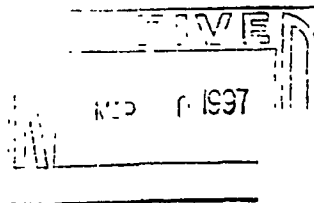
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LCDR Terry Jones



06 March 1997

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Dear RAB Members:

On behalf of Captain Mallory, I am forwarding minutes from the January 28 meeting.

The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, April 22, 6:30 p.m., at Baker Community Center. I will send a reminder notice as the time approaches.

I look forward to seeing you on April 22. In the interim, if you have any questions please do not hesitate to call me at (803) 820-5610, or you may call Ms. Sue Hosmer, NSA Memphis Public Affairs Office, at 874-5761.

Sincerely yours,

David L. Porter
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

enclosure: meeting minutes (28 January 1997)

**NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MEMPHIS
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Minutes**

**Baker Community Center
Millington, Tennessee
Tuesday, January 28, 1997
5:30 p.m.**

Attendees:

Captain James (Tony) Mallory (co-chair)	Russell Neighbors
Mayor George Harvell (co-chair)	CDR Russell Noble (ret.)
Freida Ellerbrook	David Porter
Brian Donaldson	Charles Smith
Jim Morrison	David Watt

Welcome and Introduction

**CAPT Tony Mallory — NSA Memphis
George R. Harvell, Jr. — Mayor, City of Millington**

Captain Mallory called the meeting to order and welcomed everyone.

***BRAC Cleanup Team Status and Environmental Impact Statement Update — David Porter,
Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command***

All tanks that need to be removed will be removed this fiscal year (before October 1, 1997). Beginning in February, a detachment of former shipyard workers from Charleston will arrive to do tank cleaning work. They will start at the former mock aircraft carrier training deck. They will also be cleaning the two bulk fuel storage tanks on the west side of the base that the community has asked to be cleaned and left in place as possible non-potable water storage reservoirs for industrial development. In addition, the Army Corps of Engineers will be removing several tanks, and the Remedial Action Contractor (RAC), Morrison Knudsen, will be removing two large 100,000-gallon storage tanks located south of N-126 and will clean up soil contamination there. Asbestos removal projects in three buildings will be completed this year before property transfer.

Property should begin to be transferred this year, but only after the Environmental Impact Statement is completed and signed. The draft has been completed and is with the Chief of Naval Operations awaiting approval. Once approved, it will be published and a 45-day public comment period will begin, which includes a public hearing in Millington. Following the public hearing, a Final Environmental Impact Statement is drafted and a 30-day comment period begins for the Final and the Record of Decision. It is possible the document will be completed sometime in mid- to late summer.

The update to the Environmental Baseline Survey must be completed before transfer. This is a walk-over of the facility and a complete check of all existing environmental documents on the

facility. EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall will be conducting this update. After the update is complete, a Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) will be prepared which will outline the environmental condition of the property. With this document, the Navy certifies that the property is in a condition to be transferred for the intended use.

Recent changes to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 120(h) allow the federal government to transfer contaminated property, but only under the following conditions:

1. The Governor of Tennessee approves of the transfer.
2. Intended use by owner is consistent with protection of human health and the environment.
3. Public is given the opportunity to comment on the transfer.
4. Language in the deed spells out the cleanup schedule.
5. Intended use of facility will not hamper the government's effort to clean up the property.

NSA Memphis may be the first to use this provision for property transfer.

Answering Mayor Harvell's question regarding the application of the new provision to a third party transfer if the city received the land and then sold it to a third party Mr. Porter responded that the real estate attorneys would be the most appropriate resource to answer this question.

Update on the Approach to Groundwater Investigation and Cleanup. — Brian Donaldson, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV

The BRAC Cleanup Team met in December to discuss the status and approach to the north side groundwater contamination in the airfield apron area. During the meeting, the BCT summarized what was known and what still needed to be determined about the groundwater contamination.

The first finding was that some contaminants exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level in several locations of the fluvial deposits (shallow) groundwater. These contaminants include PCE, TCE, carbon tetrachloride, and DCE. The concentrations detected were below one percent solubility, suggesting that the contamination is not a dense non-aqueous phase liquid (which sinks to the bottom of the aquifer). No contaminants have been detected in the Cockfield formation, which is a confining unit of clay separating the fluvial deposits from the Memphis sand aquifer. Data, including tritium and VOC data, indicate the Memphis sand groundwater is protected. Also supporting this is the conclusion that the Cook Mountain and Cockfield formations are good confining units of clay. In addition, the Cockfield formation has a high organic content, which helps contaminants adhere to the soil, preventing them from leaching into the groundwater.

There are numerous small plumes in the apron area, and the fluvial groundwater contamination is not well defined in the area northwest of the apron. Further investigation is necessary in this area to gather sufficient data for a fate and transport model (needed to complete the

corrective measures study and to do a risk assessment. The number and size of the small plumes, and the extent of contamination in the northwest part of the apron, need to be determined.

The most cost effective technology for sampling the lower fluvial was discussed in December. Two options are being explored: 1) hydropunch, and 2) roto sonic drilling combined with direct push technology. Geoprobe is not an option because it cannot reach that depth.

Natural attenuation or bioattenuation (contaminants breaking down through natural processes) appears to be occurring in some areas.

The contamination near the former N-6 Hangar needs to be defined. There have been high hits of TCE and carbon tetrachloride, although not much data has been collected from that area. More investigation is required.

Locations for "point of compliance" wells need to be determined. There will be two different types of these wells. One will be used to evaluate the progress of natural attenuation and the other will be along the perimeter. If contamination appears in the perimeter wells, it may be that the contamination is moving, and a reassessment will be necessary..

Fish Tissue Results for the North Side Lakes and Ponds. Jim Morrison, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

During August and September of 1996, fish from the MWR Pond, Navy Lake, Tanya Lake, and Golf Course Lake were studied at the Commanding Officer's request.

MWR:	Two catfish were caught. A pesticide by-product was detected - DDE.
Navy Lake:	Five bass, five bluegill, and three crappie were caught. Pesticides were detected: Dieldrin, DDD, and DDE
Tanya Lake:	Both east and west sides were fished. One bass caught on west side. Nothing caught on east side. No contaminants were detected.
Golf Course Lake:	Ten bluegill and one catfish were caught. Pesticides detected were Dieldrin, DDD, and DDE.

Risk assessments were performed. The most conservative scenario was used - a subsistence fisherman, consuming a pound of fish every seven to ten days for thirty years. Results were:

MWR:	Within acceptable range.
Navy Lake:	Within acceptable range.
Tanya Lake:	Below lower limits of range (nothing detected).
Golf Course Lake:	Upper limit of range.

A question was asked about whether the sample size was statistically big enough to support the conclusion? Brian Mulhearn (EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall) responded that this study was

completed for screening only, an investigation to statistically characterize the contamination would have been overly expensive and would take too long for the desired response time.

Another question was asked regarding whether heavy metals were tested for in addition to the organic carbon compounds. Mr. Mulhearn responded that pesticides and PCBs were the only materials screened for because of the nature of the study. Pesticides were sought because of the predominant land uses in the area (agriculture and golf course), and PCBs are automatically included in that type of analysis. The study was designed to try to determine if contamination, undetected in the sediment during earlier studies, could have built up in fish.

Responding, it was asked if runoff from aircraft fuel and exhaust fumes might be considered a possible hazard. Mr. Morrison pointed out that the location of the lakes is far from what would be considered a traffic hazard, that contamination from such activities wouldn't be suspected.

The BCT concluded that the Golf Course Lake had the highest potential for health risk and will therefore remain posted - "Catch and Release Only."

Summary of Assembly F and South Side Landfill Investigations. **Lawson Anderson, EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall**

The solid waste management units (SWMUs) in Assembly F (on the south side of Navy Road) were grouped together because they have underground storage tanks in common: therefore, the investigative approach would be similar for each site. These investigations are considered Confirmatory Sampling Investigations (CSI). A CSI is a preliminary investigation to confirm if a release has actually occurred where tanks currently exist or, if the tanks have already been removed, to determine if any contamination was left behind. If so, further investigation and action might be needed if the levels are considered high enough.

Direct push technology (DPT) was used to obtain subsurface soil and/or groundwater samples. Also collected were soil samples to provide data for evaluating risk associated with exposure to surface soil. An on-site laboratory performed volatile organic compound (VOC) analyses for the samples. VOCs were used as an indicator of contamination because of the quick turnaround available from the on-site lab, and the small sample volume required. In addition, historically, sites that have a groundwater problem usually have a VOC problem. At NSA Memphis, contamination has most often been from solvents and/or petroleum, both of which contain VOCs. A full scan was performed on all soil samples for risk evaluation.

The investigation results were as follows:

SWMU 20: Solvents were found in the soil. They exceed screening criteria that are considered protective of groundwater, requiring more detailed investigation. Solvents were also found in the groundwater. The investigation will move into the second phase, which will include soil borings and monitoring wells to gather more data on the groundwater.

SWMU 30: No soil or groundwater problem was found. There will be no further investigation in this area.

SWMUs 22/63: No soil problems were found but there were some low level petroleum and solvents "hits" in the groundwater. There will be further investigation using soil borings and monitoring wells.

SWMU 39: No soil problem was found. Solvents and petroleum were detected in the groundwater. There will be further investigation through soil borings and monitoring wells.

Report from Community Members

There were no reports from community RAB Members.

Updates from the Millington Municipal Airport Authority and Millington Base Reuse Committee. Frank Ryburn Millington Municipal Airport Authority, Jim Ferguson Millington Base Reuse Committee.

Mr. Frank Ryburn updated the committee on the status of the Airport Authority. Russ Noble was appointed Airport Manager. New state legislation allows the Board of Commissioners to be increased to nine members. Mayor Harvell has named additional people to the Board.

Trenches are being dug for electricity to be provided to the Instrument Landing System site and to the Automated Weather Observation System site. Both systems should be operable shortly. The weather has prevented progress on the completion of the Instrument Landing System. Inquires have been made by several aviation-related businesses as to that completion date. This indicates that traffic should increase once this project is completed.

The FAA will be visiting and performing a test flight to approve operation. Engineering firms are being solicited through the *Commercial Appeal* for projects under next year's budget. The US Aerospace Avionics Maintenance and Repair shop has been signed as a tenant to occupy seven thousand five hundred square feet. Non-aviation tenants are also showing interest.

Mr. Jim Ferguson of the Base Reuse Committee indicated that work is in progress. A consultant has been retained to prepare a more detailed plan of the base reuse. This consists of detailing where streets would go, how utilities would be provided to the different sections of the base and how the land would be divided for sale or lease.

The city is receiving an EDA grant for \$1.25 million for the design of the new roadway that will open the west side of the base and provide access from Highway 51 and Paul Barrett Parkway. The grant will also partially fund utility service.

Date and Agenda for Next Meeting/ Closing Remarks

Captain Mallory asked for any other questions or comments from the RAB or the audience. There were none. The next RAB meeting was set for 6:30, April 22, 1997 at the Baker Community Center.

Captain Mallory adjourned the meeting.
